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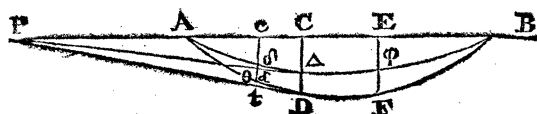
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IV. De motu Nervi tensi. Per Brook Taylor Armig.  
Regal. Societat. Sodal.

Lemma I.

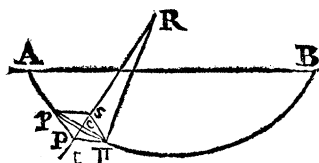


Sint ADFB, &  
A Δ B Curvæ  
duæ, quarum re-  
latio inte se hæc  
est, ut, ductis ad

libitum ordinatis C Δ D, E Φ F, sit C Δ : CD :: E Φ : EF.  
Tum ordinatis in infinitum imminutis, adeo ut coincident  
Curvæ cum axe AB; dico quod sit ultima ratio curvaturæ  
in Δ ad curvaturam in D, ut C Δ ad CD.

**D**Emonstr. Duc ordinatam c Δ d ipsi CD proximam;  
& ad D & Δ duc tangentes Dt & Δ θ, ordinatæ  
cd occurrentes in t & θ. Tum ob c Δ : cd :: C Δ : CD  
(per Hypothesin) tangentes productæ sibi invicem & axi  
occurent in eodem puncto P. Unde ob triangula similia  
CDP & c t P, C Δ P & c θ P, erit c θ : ct :: C Δ : CD  
(:: c Δ : cd, per Hyp) :: Δ θ (= c θ - c Δ) ad dt (= ct - cd.)  
Atqui sunt curvaturæ in Δ & D, ut anguli contactûs θ Δ Δ  
& t D d; & ob Δ Δ & d D coincidentes cum c C, anguli  
isti sunt ut eorum subtensæ Δ θ & dt, hoc est (per ana-  
logiam supra inventam) ut C Δ & CD. Quare, &c.  
Q. E. D.

## Lemma 2.



*In aliquo articulo vibrationis sue induat Nervus tensus, inter puncta A & B, formam curvæ cujusvis  $A p \pi B$ . Tum dico quod sit incrementum velocitatis puncti alienjus P, seu acceleratio oriunda*

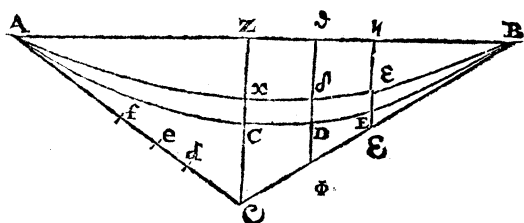
*a vi tensionis Nervi, ut curvatura Nervi in eodem puncto.*

*Demonstr.* Finge Nervum constare ex particulis rigidis æqualibus infinite parvis  $p P$  &  $P \pi$ , &c. & ad punctum P erige perpendicularem  $P R =$  radio curvaturæ in P, cui occurrant tangentes  $p t$  &  $\pi t$  in t, iis parallelæ  $\pi s$  &  $p s$  in s, & chorda  $p \pi$  in c. Tum, per Principia Mechanicæ, vis absoluta, quâ urgentur particule ambæ  $p P$  &  $P \pi$  versûs R, erit ad vim tensionis fili, ut  $s t$  ad  $p t$ ; & hujus vis dimidium, quo urgetur particula una  $p P$ , erit ad Nervî tensionem, ut  $c t$  ad  $t p$ , hoc est, (ob triângula similia  $c t p$ ,  $t p R$ ) ut  $t p$  vel  $P p$  ad  $R. t$  vel  $P R$ . Quare, ob tensionis vim datam, erit vis acceleratrix absoluta ut  $\frac{P p}{P R}$ . Sed est acceleratio genita in ratione compositâ ex rationibus vis absolutæ directè & materiæ movendæ inversè; atq; est materia movenda ipsa particula  $P p$ . Quare est acceleratio ut  $\frac{1}{P R}$ , hoc est ut Curvatura in P. Est enim Curvatura reciprocè ut radius circuli osculatorii. Q. E. D.

Prob. 1.

*Definire motum Nervi tensi.*

In hoc Proble-  
mate & sequen-  
tibus pongo Ner-  
vum moveri per  
spacium mini-  
mum ab axe  
motus; ut incre-  
mentum sensio-



Itaq; extendatur Nervus inter puncta  $A$  &  $B$ ; & plectro deducatur punctum  $z$  ad distantiam  $C$   $z$  ab axe  $A$   $B$ . Tum amoto plectro, ob flexuram in puncto solo  $C$ , illud primum incipiet moveri (*per Lemma 2.*) At statim inflexo Nervo in punctis proximis  $a$  &  $d$ , incipient hæc puncta etiam moveri; & deinde  $E$  &  $e$ , & sic deinceps. Item ob magnam flexuram in  $C$ , illud punctum primò velocissime movebitur; & exinde auctâ curvaturâ in punctis proximis  $D$ ,  $E$ , &c. ea continuo velocius accelerabuntur; & eâdem operâ, imminutâ curvaturâ in  $C$ , id punctum vicissim tardius accelerabitur. Et universaliter, punctis jussò tardioribus magis & velocioribus minùs acceleratis, tandem fiet ut viribus inter se ritè temperatis, motus omnes conspirent, punctis omnibus ad axem simul euntibus & simul redeuntibus, vicibus alternis ad infinitum.

Sed ut hoc fiat debet Nervus semper induere formam curvæ A C D E B, cujus curvatura in quovis puncto E est ut ejusdem distantia ab axe E<sup>n</sup>; velocitatibus etiam punctorum C, D, E, &c. constitutis inter se in ratione distantiarum ab axe Cz, D<sup>s</sup>, E<sup>n</sup>, &c. Etenim in hoc casu,



punctum medium C erige normalem C S = radio curvaturæ in C, & occurrentem axi A B in D; & sumpto puncto p ipsi C proximo, duc normalem p c & tangentem p t.

Ergo, ut in Lemmate 2, constat vim absolutam quâ acceleratur particula p C, esse ad vim ponderis P, ut c t ad p t, i. e. ut p C ad C S. Sed est pondus P ad pondus ipsius particule p C, in ratione compositâ ex rationibus P ad N, & N ad pondus particule p C, vel L ad p C; hoc est, ut  $P \times L$  ad  $N \times p C$ . Quare compositis his rationibus, est vis acceleratrix ad vim gravitatis ut  $P \times L$  ad  $N \times C S$ . Constituatur itaque pendulum longitudine C D: tum (per Princip. Math. Sect. X. Prob. 52.) erit tempus periodicum Nervi ad tempus periodicum istius penduli, ut  $\sqrt{N \times C S}$  ad  $\sqrt{P \times L}$ . At (per eandem Proposit.) datâ vi gravitatis longitudines pendulorum sunt in duplicatâ ratione temporum periodicorum; unde

erit  $\frac{N \times C S \times C D}{P \times L}$ , vel (pro C S scripto  $\frac{a a}{C D}$ ) per Cor.

Prob. 1.)  $\frac{N \times a a}{P \times L}$  longitudo penduli cujus vibrationes sunt isochronæ vibrationibus Nervi.

Ad inveniendam lineam a, sit Curvæ abscissa A E = z, & ordinata E F = x, & ipsa Curva A F = v, & C D = b.

Tum (per Cor. Prob. 1.) erit radius curvaturæ in F =  $\frac{a a}{x}$

At dato  $\dot{v}$  est radius curvaturæ  $\frac{\dot{v} \dot{x}}{z}$ . Unde  $\frac{a a}{x} = \frac{\dot{v} \dot{x}}{z}$ ;

adeoq;  $a a \ddot{z} = \dot{v} x \dot{x}$ : & sumptis fluentibus  $a a \dot{z} = \frac{\dot{v} x x}{2} - \frac{\dot{v} b b}{2} + \dot{v} a a$  (ubi additur data quantitas

—  $\dot{v} b b$

$\frac{-\dot{y} b b}{2} + \dot{y} a a$ , ut fiat  $\dot{z} = \dot{y}$  in puncto medio C.) Et hinc

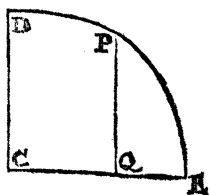
$$\text{peractio calculo erit } \dot{z} = \frac{a^2 \dot{x} - \frac{1}{2} b^2 \dot{x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \dot{x}}{\sqrt{a^2 b^2 - a^2 x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} b^4 + \frac{1}{2} b^2 x^2}}$$

Evanescant jam  $b$  &  $x$  respectu  $a$ , ut coincidat curva

cum axe, & fiet  $\dot{z} = \frac{a \dot{x}}{\sqrt{bb - xx}}$ . At

centro C & radio CD =  $b$  descripto quadrante circulari D P E, & facto C Q =  $x$ , & erectâ normali Q P, atque arcu D P existente  $y$ , erit

$$\dot{y} = \sqrt{\frac{b \dot{x}}{bb - xx}} = \frac{b}{a} \dot{z}.$$



Unde  $y = \frac{b}{a} z$ , &  $z = \frac{a}{b} y$ . Et facto  $x = b = CD$ , (quo casu etiam fit  $y =$  arcui quadrantali D P E, &  $z = AD = \frac{1}{2} L$ ) erit  $\frac{1}{2} L = a \times \frac{DE}{CD}$ , atq;  $a = L \times \frac{CD}{2 DE}$ .

Sit ergo CD ad 2 DE (ut diameter circuli ad circumferentiam) ut  $d$  ad  $c$ ; atq; erit  $a a = L L \times \frac{d d}{c c}$ . Substi-

tuto itaq; hoc valore pro  $a a$ , erit  $\frac{N}{P} \times L \times \frac{d d}{c c}$  longitudo penduli isochroni ipsi Nervo. Sit ergo D longitudo

cujus tempus periodicum est 1, atq; erit  $\frac{d}{c} \sqrt{\frac{N L}{P \times D}}$  tempus periodicum Nervi. Q. E. I. Sunt enim pendulorum tempora periodica in dimidiatâ ratione longitudinum.

*Cor. 1.* Numerus vibrationum Nervi in tempore unius vibrationis penduli D est  $\frac{c}{d} \times \sqrt{\frac{P}{N} \times \frac{D}{L}}$ .

*Cor. 2.* Ob datum  $\frac{d}{c} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{D}}$ , tempus periodicum Nervi est ut  $\sqrt{\frac{N}{P} \times L}$ . Et dato pondere P est tempus ut  $\sqrt{N \times L}$ . Item constitutis Nervis ex eodem filo, quo casu fit N ut L, est tempus ut L.

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